[...ty's Year.] THE [No. 1711.]

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HOWEVER deſirable it might be ... with France to ſee the ſtates of America in diſunion with the empire ... of Britain, yet it did not conſiſt with ... the law of nations and the faith of ... to contribute to that object, while we ... continued, in any ſort, to be conſidered as the ... ſubjects of the iſland. ... more, it did not ... ſuit with the ſafety of the kingdom to embrace ... cauſe, until we had declared ourſelves independent, and by a courſe of action, had evinced ... we were ſincere in our determination not to ... accommodate with Britain, or to fall back under her dominion. All that the court of France ... did do, was to hold out a ſmiling countenance, ... though laws and reſtricts of commerce did ... it, to cauſe them to have a mild operation. ... privateers were not admitted to carry in ... prizes to her ports, becauſe they could not be ... condemned as prizes but by the judicial proceſs ... the maritime law; but her harbours were ... open, even to our armed veſſels, for every other ... purpoſe, and our merchantmen were received ... with the utmoſt hoſpitality, and protected in her ... ports with the ſame ſecurity as the veſſels of her ... own trade.

The court could not ſend ſupplies of military ... ſtores to theſe ſtates; but, declaring commerce ... free, ſhe did not prohibit individuals of the nation, who at their own riſk might endeavour to ſupply us. All that it behooved them to know, ... was, that if they were queſtioned by the armed ... veſſels of Great-Britain, and captured according ... to her as ſupplying contraband commodities, it was ... not in the power of the ſovereign to reclaim ... them. Veſſels were fitted out at the riſk of individuals, and quantities of ammunition and ſtores ... of every kind were ſent from Havre de Grace, ... and from other ports of the kingdom, taking ... their paſſes for St. Pierre, or Miquelon, and ... proceeding unqueſtioned in that direction, until ... within a few leagues of the coaſt, it was eaſy for ... them to make the ports of Boſton, or ſome port ... in the Delaware and Cheſapeake bays. Thus, ... what the court could not do the nation did; and ... France, even before our independence was acknowledged by her, contributed, in a very eminent degree, to ſupport us in the conteſt. She ... inſpired our firſt exertions. She kept alive our ... hopes. In every ſtage of the debate, our liberty ... has been greatly indebted to her guardianſhip ... and care.

The advantages derived from the acknowledgment of our independence by the court of France, were great and extenſive. I do not conceive that they are underſtood by all. It is poſſible for a man to fix his eye on the rapidity of ... ſtrokes where they terminate in the center of a ... large wheel, and not much to mark the extreme ... points which deſcribe a much greater circle in ... the ſame ſpace of time. France oppoſed herſelf ... with vigour to the enemy on theſe coaſts, and in ... the Weſt-Indies, but at the ſame time ſhe checked, or rather, ſhe prevented altogether, the former negociations of Britain to obtain troops from ... the princes of Germany. Theſe princes would ... be careful not to offend the houſe of Bourbon, ... the houſe of Auſtria with whom ſhe is connected, by furniſhing troops to obſtruct the great ... deſign which France has in view, the independence of theſe ſtates. It is demonſtrative of this, ... that the landgrave of Heſſe, who had entered into a treaty of that kind before France had declared in our favour, thought it neceſſary to make a friendly apology to that court, informing her, that "the ſtate of his finances had greatly preſſed him to the engagement." We had been often told of thirty thouſand Ruſſians that were to fall from the Baltic, and to live amidſt froſts and ſnows on the plains of North-America, but, ſince the interpoſition of the court of France, we hear little more of them. We know very well that in the year 1743 the ... court of Holland and of England did hire thirty thouſands of their people, the formidable conquerors of the Sweeds, and that marching ... from Pruſſia to Germany they were at hand to ... the ſea. We know alſo that in the year ... things ... the ... could from the ... of the ... ſtates ... and to carry on the war againſt France. But, at that time, the influence of our ally was not ſo extenſive at the Ottoman Porte, nor did the ſame jealouſy, and hoſtile ſpirit exiſt between the two empires of Turkey and Ruſſia, as exiſts at preſent. It was not therefore poſſible to procure a diverſion ſo eaſily on that ſide. The empire of Ruſſia was then riſing, but not ſo much the object of attention with the grand turk. Now, as France has been happy to mediate a peace between theſe two powers, ſhe could more eaſily have contributed to encreaſe the burning of the war which had already burſt out. This ſhe would have done, had Ruſſia diſcovered the leaſt diſpoſition to attend to the requiſition of the court of Britain ſoliciting the body of troops, of which ſhe had been led to entertain the hope.

The apprehenſion of the war with the Turks, which by the influence of France might be excited, and which might be kept alive againſt her, no doubt, weighed with the empreſs of Ruſſia to reject the ſolicitation of the king of Great-Britain for a body of her troops to carry on the war in America. But the yet unpopulated ſtate of her vaſt country alſo rendered it impolitic for this princeſs to ſend out her ſubjects from the empire. It would be inconſiſtent with her views, which are to purſue the plan of the great Peter, and by agriculture and commerce, and the cultivation of the uſeful arts, to raiſe her people to the civilization and politeneſs of her more ſouthern neighbours. But, at the ſame time, we are not to be unmindful of what truth and juſtice require us to mention, that the great virtues of the empreſs would diſpoſe her to turn away from the ſolicitation of the court of Britain to furniſh troops againſt America ſtruggling in a juſt cauſe. We have been made acquainted ſome time ago with her anſwer to the ambaſſador from this court, "that ſhe would never tarniſh the glory of her reign with the infamy of oppreſſing thoſe who contend only for freedom, and juſtice." This was a noble ſentiment, and worthy of an antient Greek or Roman lady. It does honour to human nature to find it in the breaſt of a ſovereign who ſways with an abſolute command three thouſand miles of an extent of empire, and has eighteen millions of ſubjects under her dominion. This princeſs is, indeed, a truly amiable woman. Born in Germany, ſhe has had the earlieſt and the happieſt education in all parts of philoſophical, and ſolid literature. She herſelf is of a philoſophical and elevated turn of mind, greatly learned in the old as well as modern languages, and by her humanity, and love of juſtice, worthy of every praiſe. She is deſervedly eſteemed an ornament to empire, even in an age, when a ſpirit of true philoſophy is introduced at almoſt every court, and ſo many great characters fill the thrones of the ſeveral kingdoms: in an age when Britain is almoſt the only power which is not ſoftened by the voice of reaſon: ſhe alone remains black and ſilent, like the "Iſle of Miſt" in the ſong of Oſſian. Philoſophy has not yet reached her heart. It is to be found in the books of her ſages, but not in the councils of her court. No wonder then that the empreſs was unwilling to ſend thirty thouſand of her ſubjects, to ſerve the purpoſes of the ambition of this iſland, and to take leſſons of cruelty under the orders of its generals in the campaigns in North-America. This would have thrown juſt ſo many of her ſubjects back from that point of civilization to which they are arrived; and would have taught them a ſpirit of devaſtation, and ſevere barbariſm, which even the antient inhabitants of the northern countries never knew. It may be therefore ſaid that her love of univerſal juſtice, attention to the intereſts of her empire, and a deſire to preſerve peace with Turkey, diſpoſed this princeſs to reject the ſolicitation of Great-Britain. She knew that the influence of France was great at the Porte; and beſides, the regard which ſome princes entertains for the ... moderate, polite, and learned French nation, would leſt her to avoid doing any thing to obſtruct the object which the ſovereign has in view, the eſtabliſhment of theſe ſtates.

The commerce of France decried America, and deſpiſed the ... of new ... powers, ... ſtates ... of the councils of our ally. Thoſe reſulting from the operations of her arms have been more obvious. On the ſailing of the count d'Eſtaing from the coaſt of France, early in the year 1778, it was ſuſpected by the enemy, and in this ſuſpicion they were right, that his deſtination was the bay of Delaware. Orders were given to withdraw the fleet from that river, and to evacuate Philadelphia. This capital, the ſeat of congreſs, and the laſeſt harbour in the ſtates, was delivered out of their poſſeſſion, and new ſtrength given to our affairs at home, and luſtre and dignity abroad. It was no ſmall advantage to repoſſeſs this central city, convenient with its ſtores and wharfs, and happy in its buildings to receive the ſcattered families who on the approach of the enemy had quitted it, or thoſe from other towns, likewiſe banniſhed by the rude foe, and who, in different parts of the country, had not found it eaſy to ſubſiſt. It was no ſmall foundation of eclat and brilliancy to regain it, as the miniſtry of Britain had here hoped to be able to give deſpotiſm to America. This great event, the evacuation of the city, was produced by the firſt ſail bent by the count d'Eſtaing, in his adventure from the harbour of Toulon.

On the appearance of the admiral on this coaſt, the predatory ſpirit of the enemy was checked, and their armed veſſels and their fleets were fain to hide themſelves in the harbour of New-York. Every port was thrown open from Charles-town to Boſton, and the commerce of the ſeas was free. Commodities of merchandiſe, and military ſtores of all kinds, were received from the iſlands, and from Europe; and we were no longer under any apprehenſion of extreme ſuffering in the article of cloathing for our army, which happineſs we felt the more ſenſibly, as in the preceding winter near one fourth of our army, from a want of this article, had been unfit for duty while we lay at the Valley Forge.

The admiral, for ſome time, blocked up the fleet of the enemy in the harbour of New-York, and reduced them to great diſtreſs by the capture of veſſels intended to ſupply them with proviſions. In concert with the councils of the congreſs he ſailed for Rhode-Iſland, to co-operate with general Sullivan, in his attempt to reduce the garriſon of Newport. The enemy found it neceſſary to detach a conſiderable body of their army to relieve the garriſon, and that they might be able to throw in the reinforcement, the fleet appeared off the harbour of Newport, and ſeemed to offer count d'Eſtaing battle. The count judging it of more conſequence to give the enemy a blow by ſea than to reduce half their forces on the land, drew out to attack them. The Britiſh admiral, as the count had expected, endeavoured to avoid the engagement. But this would have been impoſſible, as the count had already fallen in with the fleet, when a ſevere ſtorm, from which both ſuffered greatly, obliged the one to retire to the port of Boſton, and the other in a very ſhattered condition from the engagement and the tempeſt, to think himſelf happy in being able to make the harbour of New-York.

Theſe operations of the count, though in ſome meaſure diſappointed by the intervention of the will of providence, were, nevertheleſs ſucceſsful to give a reſpite of ſecurity to the commerce of the ſtates, and what was equally deſirable, perfectly to prevent the enemy from making a campaign. The detachment which they were under the neceſſity of ſending to reinforce the garriſon of Newport, ſo weakened the main army under general Clinton at New York, that he found himſelf unable to take the field againſt general Waſhington for the whole ſeaſon.

The ſailing of the count d'Eſtaing for the Weſt-Indies, and his ſucceſs in thoſe parts have been greatly ſerviceable to the general cauſe. I find my ſentiments on this head well expreſſed in a Boſton Gazette July 19th, from which I ſhall beg leave to make the following extract. "The poſſeſſion of Dominica and St. Vincent, by our allies the French, muſt be an heavy blow to Britain, and conduce much to eſtabliſh the great objects of the late treaty of Paris, the ... have the ſame ... and ... are ...

the only advantages we reap from that great and expenſive armament of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, under the orders of the count d'Eſtaing. The moment that commander appeared on our coaſts, we were relieved from the Britiſh cruiſers that had in a manner, ſhut up all our ports; they being obliged to keep collected for their own defence. When the count went to the Weſt-Indies, he drew Byron, and the greateſt part of the Britiſh ſhips of war on theſe coaſts after him; making a moſt important diverſion in our favour, and tranſlating, in a great meaſure, the naval war to the Weſt-Indies. The advantages ariſing from hence to theſe ſtates, are too numerous to be particularly mentioned, and too obvious to require it."

It will be natural for men who do not take an extenſive view of the operations of the war, to imagine that becauſe an army has not landed to act with general Waſhington on the continent, ſo our ally has not directly and immediately aſſiſted to oppoſe the enemy. They do not conſider that the moſt direct and immediate way to weaken them, to draw them off from America, and to reduce them to think of peace, having yielded to our independence, was to attack their iſlands, where they are moſt vulnerable. It is a maxim in war, to attack the moſt vulnerable part. Demoſthenes ſays, in his oration before the people of Athens, "the war itſelf will find out the weak ſide of Philip." It is a maxim alſo, to tranſlate, if poſſible, the war to the country of the enemy. Agathocles, beſieged in Syracuſe by the Carthagonians, threw himſelf over into Africa, burnt his ſhips behind him, and rendered it neceſſary for the enemy to return home to defend their own borders. Scipio tranſferred the war from Italy to the neighbourhood of Carthage by a like manœuvre, Hannibal was beaten at the battle of Zama, by the ſame people whom he had overcome within three miles of Rome, at the battle of Cannæ.

The taking of Granada by the count, and his brilliant victory obtained over the Engliſh fleet off that iſland, has prevented the embarkation of the three thouſand troops under major-general Gray, intended for New-York. It has been made neceſſary for them to remain, to defend their iſlands. This has hitherto delayed, and will conſiderably weaken, and ſtrike down the campaign, on the continent, for this ſeaſon.

Theſe things it will be ſufficient to have mentioned, to inform my countrymen of the councils of our ally and the operations of her arms, that they may not be miſrepreſented by thoſe whoſe intereſt it is, or, at leaſt, whoſe deſign it may be, to introduce coldneſs, diſſatisfaction and diſtruſt between us.

THE HONEST POLITICIAN.

PHILADELPHIA.

Tioga, September 30th, 1779.

SIR,

IN mine of the 30th ultimo to his excellency general Waſhington, and by him tranſmitted to congreſs, I gave an account of the victory obtained by this army over the enemy at Newtown, on the 29th of Auguſt. I now do myſelf the honour to inform congreſs of the progreſs of this army, and the moſt material occurrences which have ſince taken place.

The time taken up in deſtroying the corn, in the neighbourhood of Newtown, employing the army near two days, and there appearing a probability that the deſtruction of all the crops might take a much greater length of time than was at firſt apprehended, and being likewiſe convinced, by an accurate calculation, that it would not be poſſible to effect the deſtruction of the Indian country, with the proviſion on hand, which was all I had in ſtore, and indeed all I had packhorſes to tranſport from Tioga; in this ſituation I could think of but one expedient to anſwer the purpoſes of the expedition, which was to prevail if poſſible, on the ſoldiers, to content themſelves with half a pound of flour, and the ſame quantity of freſh beef per day, rather than leave the important buſineſs unfiniſhed. I therefore drew up an addreſs to them, a copy of which I have the honour to incloſe you, which being read, was anſwered by three cheers from the whole army. Not one diſſenting voice was heard from either officer or ſoldier. I had then on hand, from the beſt calculation I could make, twenty-two pounds of flour, and ſixteen pounds of beef per man; the former liable to many deductions by rains, croſſing rivers and defiles; the latter much more ſo, from the almoſt unavoidable loſs of cattle, when ſuffered to range the woods at night for their ſupport. I was, however, encouraged in the belief, that I ſhould be enabled to effect the deſtruction and total ruin of the Indian territories, by this truly noble and virtuous reſolution of the army, or which, I know not, whether the public ſtand more indebted to the perſuaſive arguments which the officers began to uſe, or to the virtuous diſpoſition of the ſoldiers, whoſe prudent and cheerful compliance with the requiſition anticipated all their wiſhes, and rendered perſuaſion unneceſſary. I ſent back all my heavy artillery on the night of the 30th, retaining only four brass three pounders, and a five inch howitzer, loaded the neceſſary ammunition on horſeback, and marched early on the 31ſt for Catharine's-town. On our way we deſtroyed a ſmall ſettlement of eight houſes, and a town called Knawahoiee, of about twenty houſes, ſituated on a peninſula at the conflux of the Tioga and Cayuga branches. We alſo deſtroyed ſeveral fields of corn. From this colonel Dayton was detached with his regiment and the rifle corps up the Tioga about ſix miles, who deſtroyed ſeveral large fields of corn. The army returned their march, and encamped within thirteen miles and an half of Catharine's-town, where we arrived the next day, although we had a road to open for the artillery, through a ſwamp nine miles in extent and almoſt impervious. We arrived near Catharine's-town in the night, and moved on in hopes to ſurpriſe it, but found it forſaken. On the next morning an old woman of the Cayuga nation was found in the woods, who informed, that on the night after the battle of Newtown, the enemy having fled the whole time, arrived there in great confuſion early the next day; that ſhe heard the warriors tell their women, they were conquered and muſt fly; that they had a great many killed and vaſt numbers wounded. She likewiſe heard the lamentations of many at the loſs of their connections. In addition to this, ſhe aſſured us, that ſome other warriors had met Butler at this place, and deſired him to return and fight again. But to this requeſt they could obtain no ſatisfactory anſwer, for as they obſerved, "Butler's mouth was cloſed." The warriors who had been in the action were equally averſe to the propoſal, and would think of nothing but flight and the removal of their families; that they kept runners on every mountain to obſerve the motion of our army, who reported early in the day on which we arrived, that our advance was very rapid, upon which all thoſe who had not been before ſent off, fled with precipitation, leaving her without any poſſible means of eſcape. She ſaid that Brandt had taken moſt of the wounded up the Tioga in canoes. I was from many circumſtances fully convinced of the truth and ſincerity of her declaration, and the more ſo, as we had, on the day we left Newtown, diſcovered a great number of bloody packs, arms and accoutrements, thrown away in the road and in the wood on each ſide of it. Beſides which, we diſcovered a number of recent graves, one of which has been ſince opened, containing the bodies of two perſons who had died by wounds. Theſe circumſtances, when added to that of ſo many warriors being left dead on the field, a circumſtance not common with Indians, were ſufficient to corroborate the woman's declaration, and to prove what I before conjectured, that the loſs of the enemy was much greater than was at firſt apprehended. I have never been able to aſcertain, with any degree of certainty, what force the enemy oppoſed to us at Newtown, but from the beſt accounts I have been able to collect, and from the opinion of general Poor and others, who had the beſt opportunity of viewing their numbers, as well as from the extent of their lines, I ſuppoſe them to have been fifteen hundred, though the two priſoners, whom I believe totally ignorant of the numbers at any poſt but their own, as well as of the enemy's diſpoſition, eſtimate them only at eight hundred, while they allow that five companies of rangers, all the warriors of Senecas, and ſix other nations were collected at this place. In order to determine their force, with as much accuracy as in my power, I examined their breaſtwork, and found its extent more than half a mile. Several baſtions ran out in its front to flank the lines in every part. A ſmall block-houſe, formerly a dwelling, was alſo attached in front. The breaſtwork appeared to have been fully manned, though I ſuppoſe with only one rank. Some part of their works being low, they were obliged to dig holes in the ground to cover themſelves in part. This circumſtance enabled me to judge the diſtance between their men in the works. A very thin ſcattering fire, deſigned, as I ſuppoſe, for a communicating ſignal, was continued from about twenty to that part of the mountain which general Poor aſcended, where they had a very large body, which was deſigned, I imagine, to fall on our flank. The diſtance from the breaſtwork to them was at leaſt one mile and an half. Some chiefs to the hill in rear of our right, one number obſerving line of about one mile, and on the hill a ſtrong work with a ſtrong party, ſuppoſed, as it proved, to cover one road. Major-general Clinton being poſted on the right, marched to

flank to paſs this mountain, which obliged them to abandon their poſt. From theſe circumſtances, as well as from the opinion of officers, I am not conclusive that my numbers left them leſs than I have before mentioned.

The army ſpent one day at Catharine's in deſtroying corn and ſome houſes. We burnt the town, conſiſting of about thirty houſes; and the next day encamped near a ſmall ſettlement of about eight houſes, and in two days after reached Kendaia, which we alſo found deſerted. Here one of the inhabitants of Wyoming, who had been laſt year captured by the enemy, eſcaped from them and joined us. He informed that the enemy had left the town in the greateſt confuſion three days before our arrival. He ſaid, he had converſed with ſome of the priſoners, on their return from the action of Newtown, who aſſured him, they had great numbers killed and wounded, and there was no ſafety but in flight. He heard Butler tell them, he would try to make a ſtand at Kanadaſaga; but they declared, they would not throw away their lives in a vain attempt to oppoſe ſuch an army. He alſo heard many of the Indian women lamenting the loſs of their connections, and added, that Brandt had taken moſt of the wounded up the Tioga in water-craft, which had been provided for that purpoſe in caſe of neceſſity. It was his opinion, the king of Kanadaſaga was killed, as he ſaw him go down but not return, and gave a deſcription of his perſon and dreſs correſponding with thoſe of one found on the field of battle. Kendaia conſiſted of about twenty houſes, which were reduced to aſhes; the houſes were newly built and finiſhed. The army ſpent near a day at this place in deſtroying corn and fruit-trees, of which there was great abundance; many of the trees appeared to be of great age. On the next day we croſſed the outlet of the Seneca lake, and moved in three diviſions through the woods to encircle Kanadaſaga, but found it likewiſe abandoned. A white child of about three years old, doubtleſs the offspring of ſome unhappy captive, was found here and carried with the army.

A detachment of four hundred men was ſent down on the weſt ſide of the lake to deſtroy Gothſchanqueen, and the plantations in the neighbourhood; at the ſame time a number of volunteers, under colonel Harper, made a forced march towards Cayuga lake, and deſtroyed Schoyere while the reſidue of the army were employed in deſtroying the corn at Kanadaſaga, of which there was a large quantity. This town conſiſted of fifty houſes, and was pleaſantly ſituated. In it we found a great number of fruit-trees, which were deſtroyed with the town. The army then moved on, and in two days arrived at Kanandaque, having been joined on the march by the detachment ſent along the Seneca lake, which had been almoſt two days employed in deſtroying the crops and ſettlements in that quarter. At Kanadaque we found twenty-three very elegant houſes, moſtly framed, and in general large. Here we alſo found very extenſive fields of corn, which having been deſtroyed, we marched for Hanneyaye, a ſmall town of ſeven houſes, which we alſo deſtroyed.

At this place we eſtabliſhed a poſt, leaving a ſtrong garriſon, our heavy ſtores and one field piece, and proceeded to Chineſee, which, the priſoners informed, was the grand capital of the Indian country; that Indians of all nations had been planting there this ſpring; that all the rangers and ſome Britiſh had been employed in collecting them, in order to raiſe ſufficient ſupplies to ſupport them while deſtroying our frontiers; and that they themſelves had worked three weeks for the Indians when planting. This information determined me at all events to reach that ſettlement, though the ſtate of my proviſions, much reduced by unavoidable accidents, almoſt forbad the attempt. My flour had been much reduced by the failure of pack-horſes, and in the paſſage of creeks and defiles, and twenty-ſeven of the cattle had been unavoidably loſt. We, however, marched on for the Chineſee town, and on the ſecond day reached a town of twenty-five houſes, called Kanagharee. Here we found three large corn-fields, which part of the army deſtroyed, while the other part was employed in building a bridge over an impaſſable creek between this and Chineſee.

I ſaid the preceding evening I received an officer with three or four priſoners, one of the guides, and an Oneida Indian, to encompaſs the Chineſee town, that we might ſurpriſe the people, if poſſible. I therefore ſent a detachment of [illegible] twenty-three men, volunteers from the [illegible] corps, and a few from each regiment, [illegible] in all twenty-ſeven, under the command of [illegible] I had thought of ſending [illegible]

[illegible] with the country without the rear all the night, and at day-break fell in with a [illegible] Indians, who [illegible] by a tribe called Squawkays. Here they [illegible] a few Indians, killed and scalped two; the rest fled. Two runners were immediately dispatched to me with the account, and informed that the party were on their return. When the bridge was almost completed, some of them came in and informed, that Lieutenant Boid, and most of his party, were almost surrounded by the enemy; that the enemy had been discovering themselves before him for three miles; that his men had killed two, and were eagerly pursuing the rest; but soon found themselves almost surrounded by three or four hundred Indians and rangers. Three of Mr. Boid's men, who were first to secure the banks, fortunately made their escape; but he, with fourteen of his party and the Oneida chief, being in the centre, were completely encircled. All the light troops of the army, and the flanking divisions, were immediately detached to their relief; but arrived too late, the enemy having destroyed the party and escaped.

It appears that our men had taken to a small grove of trees, the ground around it being clear on every side for several rods, and there fought till Mr. Boid was shot through the body, and every man killed except one, who, with his wounded commander, was made prisoner. The firing was to close before this brave party was destroyed, that the powder of the enemy's muskets were driven into their flesh. From this circumstance the enemy must have suffered greatly, as they had no covert, and our men were possessed of a very advantageous one. This advantage of ground, the obstinate bravery of the party, with some other circumstances, induced me to believe their loss must have been very considerable. They were so long employed in removing and secreting their dead, that the advancing of general Hand's party obliged them to leave one along side the riflemen, and at least a waggon load of packs, blankets, hats and provisions, which they had thrown off to enable them to act with more agility in the field; most of them appeared to have appertained to the rangers. Another reason which induces me to suppose they suffered much was, the unparalleled tortures they inflicted upon the brave and unfortunate Boid, whose body, with that of his equally unfortunate companion, we found at Chinesee. It appeared they had whipped them in the most cruel manner, pulled out Mr. Boid's nails, cut off his nose, plucked out one of his eyes, cut out his tongue, stabbed him with spears in sundry places, and inflicted other tortures which decency will not permit me to mention; lastly, cut off his head, and left his body on the ground with that of his unfortunate companion, who appeared to have experienced nearly the same savage barbarity. The party which, it seems, Mr. [illegible] fell in with, was commanded by Butler, and [illegible] posted as an advantageous piece of ground, in order to fire upon our army when advancing; but found their design frustrated by the appearance of this party in their rear.

The army moved on that day to the castle last mentioned, which consisted of [illegible] houses, and had very extensive fields of corn, which being destroyed, we moved on the next day to Chinesee, crossing in our route a deep creek and the Little Seneca river; and after marching six miles we reached the castle, which consisted of 128 houses, mostly very large and elegant. The town was beautifully situated, almost encircled with a clear flat which extends for a number of miles, where the most extensive fields of corn were, and every kind of vegetable that can be conceived. The whole army was immediately engaged in destroying the crops. The corn was collected and burned in houses and piles, that the enemy might not reap the least advantage from it, which method we have pursued in every other place. Here a woman came to us who had been captured at Wyoming: she informed us the enemy had evacuated the town two days before; that Butler at the same time went off with three or four hundred Indians and rangers, as she said, to get a shot at our army. This was undoubtedly the party which cut off lieutenant Boid. She mentioned, they kept runners constantly out; and that when our army was in motion the intelligence was communicated by a yell, immediately on which the greatest terror and confusion apparently took place among them. She said the women were constantly begging the warriors to flee for peace, and that one of the runners had intercepted to them colonel Johnson for the fallhoods, by which he had deceived and [illegible] that the [illegible] after telling Johnson it was impossible [illegible] Indians to [illegible] thought they must soon be in a miserable [illegible]

that Canada could not supply them with provisions as Niagara; that he would endeavour to collect the warriors of the Six Nations in the defence of that fort, which, he hoped, by the time this army would lay there for, and the women and children he would send into Canada. After having destroyed this town, [illegible] I was informed three [illegible] and destroyed all their [illegible] that quarter, the army having been advancing seventeen days with the supply of provisions before mentioned, and that much reduced on the march by accidents, and the Cayuga country being as yet unpenetrated, I thought it necessary to return as soon as possible, in order to [illegible] the destruction of the settlements in this quarter. The army therefore began its march for Kanadaseagea the eighteenth day from its leaving Newtown. At Kanadaseagea I was met by a sachem from Oneida and three warriors, one of whom I had sent from Catharine's with a letter, a copy of which I have the honour to enclose congress; they delivered me a message from the warriors of that nation respecting the Cayugas; copies of that, and my answer, I also enclose. From this place I detached colonel Smith with a party down the west side of Seneca lake, to destroy the corn which had been cut down, and to destroy any thing further which might be discovered there. I then detached colonel Cranfworth with one hundred men to Albany to forward the baggage of the York regiments to the main army, and to take with him such soldiers as were at that place. I directed him to destroy the lower Mohawk castle in his route, and capture the inhabitants, consisting only of six or seven families, who were constantly employed in giving intelligence to the enemy, and in supporting their scouting parties when making incursions on our frontiers. When the Mohawks joined the enemy those few families were undoubtedly left to answer those purposes, and to keep possession of their lands. The upper castle, now inhabited by Orkeskes, our friends, he was directed not to disturb. With him I sent Mr. Deane, who bore my answer to the Oneidas. I then detached colonel Butler with six hundred men to destroy the Cayuga country, and with him sent all the Indian warriors, who said if they could find the Cayugas they would endeavour to persuade them to deliver themselves up as prisoners; the chief of them called Tegattelawana, being a near relation to the sachem. I then crossed the Seneca river, and detached colonel Dearborne to the west side of the Cayuga lake, to destroy all the settlements which might be found there, and to intercept the [illegible] if they attempted to escape colonel Butler. The residue of the army passing on between the lakes towards Catharine's. Colonel Dearborne burnt in his rout six towns, which, including one which had been before partly destroyed by a small party, destroying at the same time large quantities of corn. He took an Indian lad and three women prisoners; one of the women being very ancient, and the lad a cripple, he left them, and brought on the other two, and joined the army on the evening of the 26th. Colonel Cortland was then detached with 500 men up the Tioga branch, to seek for settlements in that quarter; and in the space of two days destroyed several fields of corn, and burnt several houses. Colonel Butler joined the army on the 28th, whereby a compleat junction was formed at Conowalohala, on the 29th day after our leaving Newtown. Here we were met by a plenty of provisions from Tioga, which I had previously directed to be sent on. Colonel Butler destroyed in the Cayuga country five principal towns and a number of scattering houses, the whole making about one hundred in number, exceedingly large and well built. He also destroyed two hundred acres of excellent corn, with a number of orchards, one of which had in it 1500 fruit-trees. Another Indian settlement was discovered near Newtown by a party, consisting of 39 new houses, which was also destroyed. The number of towns destroyed by this army, amounts to 40, besides scattering houses. The quantity of corn destroyed, at a moderate computation, must amount to 160,000 bushels, with a vast quantity of vegetables of every kind. Every creek and river has been traced, and the whole country explored in search of Indian settlements, and I am well perfuaded, that, except one town, situate near the Allegany, about 50 miles from Chinesee, there is not a single town left in the country of the Five Nations.

It is with pleasure I inform congress that this army has not suffered the loss of forty men in addition to those killed during my taking the command, though perhaps few troops have experienced a more fatiguing campaign. Besides the difficulties which naturally attend marching [illegible] woods, creeks, [illegible] mountains, [illegible] the west of proper guides, and the state of the country are to exceedingly dangerous, that these have not to enlighten and to perplex. We have not a single person who was sufficiently acquainted with the country to conduct a party out of the Indian path by day or scarcely in it by night; though they were old and [illegible] guides, by practice. Their ignorance [illegible] from the Indians having ever taken the best measures in their power to prevent their country's being explored. We had many [illegible] clearing out roads for the artillery, notwithstanding which the army moved from twelve to fifteen miles every day when not detained by rains, or employed in destroying settlements.

I feel myself much indebted to the officers of every rank for their unparalleled exertions, and to the soldiers for the unshaken firmness with which they endured the toils and difficulties attending the expedition. Though I had it not in command I should have ventured to have paid Niagara a visit had I been supplied with fifteen days provisions in addition to what I had, which I am perfuaded from the bravery and order of our troops would have fallen into our hands. I forgot to mention that the Oneida sachem requested me to grant them liberty to hunt in the country of the Five Nations, as they would never think of settling again in a country once subdued, and where their settlements must ever be in our power. I, in answer, informed him, that I had no authority to grant such a licence; that I could not at present see reason to object to it, but advised them to make application to congress, who I believed would, in consideration of their friendly conduct, grant them every advantage of this kind that would not interfere with our settlement of the country, which I believed would soon take place. The Oneidas say, that as no Indians were discovered by colonel Butler at Cayuga, they are of opinion they are gone to their castle and that their chiefs will persuade them to come in and surrender themselves on the terms I have proposed. The army began its march from Conowalohala yesterday, and arrived here this evening. After leaving the necessary force for securing the frontiers in this quarter, I shall move on to join the main army.

It would have been very pleasing to this army to have drawn the enemy to a second engagement, but such a panic seiz'd them after the first action that it was impossible, as they never ventured themselves in reach of the army, nor have they fired a single gun at it on its march or in its quarters, though in a country exceeding well calculated for ambuscades. This circumstance alone would sufficiently prove, that they suffered severely in their first effort.

Congress will please to pardon the length of this narration, as I thought a particular and circumstantial detail of facts, would not be disagreeable, especially as I have transmitted no accounts of the progress of this army since the action of the 29th of August. I flatter myself that the orders with which I was entrusted are fully executed, as we have not left a single settlement or field of corn in the country of the Five Nations, nor is there even the appearance of an Indian on this side of Niagara. Messengers and small parties have been constantly passing, and some imprudent soldiers who straggled from the army, mistook the rout and went back almost to Chinesee without discovering even the track of an Indian. I trust that the steps I have taken with respect to the Oneidas, Cayugas and Mohawks, will prove satisfactory. And here I beg leave to mention, that on searching the houses of those pretended neutral Cayugas, a number of scalps were found, which appeared to have been lately taken, which colonel Butler shewed to the Oneidas, who said that they were then convinced of the justice of the steps I had taken. The promise made to the soldiers in my address at Newtown I hope will be thought reasonable by congress, and flatter myself that the performance of it will be ordered.

Colonel Bruin will have the honour of delivering these dispatches to your excellency. I beg leave to recommend him to the particular notice of congress, as an officer who, on this, as well as several other campaigns, has proved himself an active, brave, and truly deserving officer. I have the honour to be, with the most exalted sentiments of esteem and respect,

Your excellency's most obedient
and very humble servant,
JOHN SULLIVAN.

His excellency John Jay, Esq;

Published by order of congress,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Extract from the minutes of the general assembly of Pennsylvania, October 10, 1779.

On motion, Resolved unanimously,

That, leaving to the judicial authority of the [illegible] who were [illegible]

dangerous tumult at and in the house of James Wilson, Esq; in Walnut-street, this house are fully satisfied of the necessity of the exertions of his excellency the president of the state for suppressing the said tumult. That the thanks of this house be given to his excellency for his spirited and prudent conduct on that unhappy occasion: and, that his excellency be assured that this house will at all times support him and the executive authority in suppressing all such dangerous and disorderly proceedings, and in restoring peace, good order, and a due obedience to government, on which the liberty, happiness and safety of the citizens of the state so greatly depend.

Extract of a letter from West-Point, Oct. 9, 1779.

Capt. M. is now at breakfast in gen. Greene's marquee: he is immediately from New-York. He informs us that a report is in the city, that count d'Estaing has captured all the British troops at the southward, and taken all their shipping and baggage. The people are in great consternation in the city, and are under fearful apprehensions, that the count will shortly be on that coast. They are fortifying with all possible expedition every advantageous place in and about the city, and have eleven vessels ready to sink in the channel at the Hook. Every possible exertion is making on board their shipping, in case of an attack. In short, the whole city is one scene of confusion and fear.

ANNAPOLIS, *October 22.*

Extract of a letter from an officer of distinction in the American army, dated New-Windsor, October 9, 1779.

"Our prospects are sanguine, and every preparation and disposition are making to co-operate with count d'Estaing, should he arrive on the coast of New-York, which may be expected, should events have turned out favourable in Carolina.

"A captain and other persons made their escape from New-York on the 6th instant, who inform, that the surrender of the British fleet and army to general Lincoln was announced there, and occasioned very long faces. They refused to surrender to the French."

Annapolis, October 22, 1779.

FOR SALE.

THE UNITED STATES LOTTERY TICKETS in the third class. These go off very rapidly, from the advantage to the adventurer in this class compared with the preceding ones: the holders therefore of tickets in the second class, who purchased of the subscriber, being entitled to pre-emption in this, are requested to be speedy in their application to renew, otherwise they will be disposed of to others.

tf JOHN DAVIDSON.

October 2, 1779.

WHEREAS the late Joseph Milburn Simms, late of Charles county, deceased, did by deed, about the year of our Lord 1744, for a valuable consideration, then in hand paid, bargain and sell unto the late Edward Goodrick, late of the same county, deceased, and his heirs, in fee simple, seventy-five acres of land, called Lyne's Delight, who was immediately put in and enjoyed the quiet possession of the same till his death; which after descended to the subscriber, as his heir at law, who hath ever since, and now has, peaceable and quiet possession of the same: but the said lands, by the neglect of the parties, were never properly acknowledged according to law, though the said Joseph Milburn Simmes desired it should be on his death-bed, for the benefit of the lawful heirs of the said Edward Goodrick. In consequence of such omission, the subscriber, on coming to the possession of the said lands, applied by letter to Joseph Simmes, the lawful heir of the said Joseph Milburn Simmes, then in France, who sent over a proper deed and power annexed, attended with necessary affidavits, taken before the right honourable William Beckford, Esq; then lord-mayor of the city of London, under the great seal of that city, which were brought over and delivered to the subscriber by captain John Montgomery and James Campbell, who soon after sailed, before making the proper affidavit the laws of this province in such cases require, as the subscriber is since informed.

I therefore give this public notice, that I intend to petition our general assembly, at their next session, for their interposition and authority to establish and perpetuate my right and title to the said land and premises.

w8 CHARLES GOODRICK.

THERE is at the plantation of Thomas Henry Hall, near the Head of South river, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a stray, a dark brown HORSE, no brand, about eleven years old, thirteen hands three inches high, blaze face, two hind feet white, switch mane and tail. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

Annapolis, October 12, 1779.

DOCTOR B. FENDALL, is just arrived in this city. Those who are disposed to apply to him, may find him at the coffee-house, where they may consult him in all the disorders of the teeth, &c. &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD,

A HEALTHY, honest, mulatto woman, about twenty-three years of age, with two fine girls, her children. She is an exceeding good cook, can do any kind of house work, and wash, iron, and spin cotton, well, and is a good seamstress of coarse work. She will be sold, with or without her children, to any person in Annapolis, Baltimore-town, or in the neighbourhood of either. For terms, and further particulars, enquire of THOMAS GASSAWAY, Annapolis.

ANNAPOLIS RACES.

September 10, 1779.

To be run for, on the 27th of October next, over the course near this city, the four mile heats,

A PURSE of ONE THOUSAND POUNDS, free for any horse, mare or gelding; aged to carry 133 pounds, six years old to carry 126, five years old to carry 119, and four years old 112.

On the day following will be run for, over the same course, the three mile heats,

A PURSE of FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS, free for any horse, mare or gelding, under six years old; five years old to carry 119 pounds, four years old 112, and three years old 100 pound..

On the third day will be run for, the two mile heats,

A PURSE of THREE HUNDRED and SEVENTY-FIVE POUNDS, free for any horse, mare or gelding, under five years old; four years old to carry 112, three years old to carry 100.

Any horse winning two clear heats either day to be entitled to the purse; the winning horse each preceding day to be excepted. Any horse running for either purse to be entered with Mr. George Mann, two days before the day of running, otherwise to pay double entrance at the post; non-subscribers to pay 60 dollars the first day, second day 30 dollars, third day 20 dollars. Subscribers to pay half entrance each day. Proper judges will be appointed to determine all matters of dispute, agreeable to the rules of racing.

The horses to start each day at 11 o'clock precisely.

October 4, 1779.

To be SOLD at vendue, for ready money or short credit with satisfactory security, the following subjects, viz.

ON Wednesday the 27th of October current, in the town of Nottingham, the lots and houses where Mr. Charles Hagart lately kept store. On Friday the 29th of October, in the town of Benedict, the lots and houses where Mr. William Clagett lately kept store. On Wednesday the 3d of November, in the town of Leonard-town, the lot and houses where Mr. Archibald Campbell keeps store. Also three tracts of land in St. Mary's, to wit: Danby, containing 250 acres; Maiden Lot, 100 acres, adjoining to Danby, and lying about three miles from St. Mary's warehouse, towards the bay; Aberdeen, 128¼ acres, lying about one mile from St. Mary's warehouse, towards Patowmack. On Saturday the 6th of November, in George-town on Patowmack, the lot and houses where Mr. Joseph Belt lately kept and Mr. John Beall now keeps tavern. Also the water-side lot in said town, where Mr. Robert Peter formerly and Robert Ferguson lately kept store. The improvements on this lot are, a large stone house with cellar the whole length, divided by a stone wall, in one of which is a kitchen chimney, so contrived that the house will serve for a store or dwelling house. Also a large wooden house with cellar the whole length under it.

3w ROB. FERGUSON.

ALMANACKS, for the year of our Lord 1780, to be sold at the Printing-Office.

Annapolis, September 9, 1779.

THE subscriber wants a number of COARSE SHOES made, for which good wages will be given; shoemakers may take them out in quantities.

A CURRIER will meet with encouragement by applying to

WILLIAM GOLDSMITH,

Of whom a good price may be had for coarse shoe thread.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 12th day of this instant, September, a convict servant man named WILLIAM LAVERS, a tailor by trade, about five feet six inches high, born in the west of England and talks much in that country dialect; short black hair tied behind; he is a well made fellow, though he rocks in his walk, eye-brows large and black, his complexion rather fair than otherwise: had on when he went away a light coloured mixed broad-cloth coat turned, with pockets in the inside, a narrow striped French cloth jacket with lapels, white casimer breeches, white thread stockings, an old round hat bound round the edge with binding, black leather pumps with long quarters; he took with him a brown country linen shirt pieced on the sleeves with white, and white wristbands; one white linen sheeting ditto. Whoever apprehends and secures the said William Lavers, so that he may be had again, shall receive thirty-seven pounds ten shillings if taken up fifteen miles from the city of Annapolis, if within that distance twenty pounds, paid by

tf RICHARD BURLAND.

September 20, 1779.

FOR SALE,

TWO tracts of land in the commonwealth of Virginia, one of them laying in the county of Berkley, joining the lands of Messrs. Rutherford, Nourse, and Washington, containing 643 acres, without improvements. This tract lays in an agreeable neighbourhood, and is of the best quality. Captain Thomas Rutherford, who lives adjoining, will show the land, and is empowered to sell it. The other tract lays in Loudoun county, on the east side of the Blue-Ridge, near Snickers-Gap, contains about 2500 acres. This land produces fine crops of Indian corn and small grain of every kind, is well watered, some improved meadow, and a large quantity of land capable of being made into meadow. It would be unnecessary here to give a further description of these lands, as no doubt the purchaser would chuse to see them. Mr. Snickers, or Mr. Sanford, who lives on the land, will show this last mentioned tract, and I will attend myself on the premises, the 30th day of November next, to treat with any gentleman disposed to purchase, or at any time before or after at my own house in Westmoreland county, Virginia.

JOHN AUG. WASHINGTON.

October 9, 1779.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of Prince-George's parish (lying in Prince-George's and Montgomery counties) intend to offer a petition to the general assembly of this state, praying a division of the said parish.

ALL persons who have any demands against the estate of maj. Kenhelm Truman Stoddert, late of Charles county, deceased, are desired to bring in their accounts, &c. Those who stand indebted are likewise desired to settle with

LETTY STODDERT, admx.

THREE HUNDRED POUNDS REWARD.

September 25, 1779.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 21st instant, living near Northampton furnace, about 11 miles from Baltimore-Town, a likely black NEGRO man, named SIMON, about 36 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, well made, by trade a blacksmith; had on when he went away, a new tow linen shirt and trousers much worn, a blue broad-cloth waistcoat much worn, one old linsey ditto, a pair of shoes lately soaled and nailed in the heels, an old hat, if any other cloaths they are unknown, but it is suspected that he will get other cloaths and endeavour to make his escape, as he is a very artful fellow. Whoever takes up and secures the said negro, so that his master may get him again, shall have if taken within, or 10 miles from home, twenty-five pounds; if 20 miles, fifty pounds; if out of the county, one hundred and fifty pounds; if out of the state the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

w4 CHARLES TOWSON.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN, at the POST-OFFICE in Church-Street.